

HOLIDAY NOTES

FIRST COUNTER, FANCY GOODS SIDE, YOU WILL FIND To-day a large variety of Ladies' Jersey Silk GLOVES, with silk-embroidered backs, in black, medium and dark colors. These goods were purchased under the regular value. 50 cents the old price; we will close them at 20 Cents Per Pair.

LADIES' HOSE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Ladies' All-Silk Hose, extra length, in solid colors, fancy stripes and black.....\$1 50 per pair
Ladies' pure Lisle Hose, extra length, in large variety, fancy stripes and assorted colors.....75 cents, \$1, \$1 25

HOLIDAY GOODS!

ON FIRST FLOOR (BASEMENT).

Doll Carriages.....50 cents and \$1
Stick Horses.....18 cents
Toy Carts.....25 and 40 cents
Wheelbarrows.....40 and 85 cents
Tool Chests.....15, 40, 75 cents, \$1, \$1 25
Velocipedes.....\$3 50 to \$6 25
Iron Wagons.....\$3 50, \$4, \$5 50
Wooden Wagons.....90 cents, \$1 25
Wooden Wagons with iron axles.....\$1 75

WE HAVE A LOT OF SINGLE HARNESS WHICH WILL BE closed at extremely low prices. These goods are well made and of good material. Russel-leather reins, patent-leather blinds and saddles, plated mountings. The best qualities are hand-sewed.

Prices, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$11 50, \$13.

REMEMBER, THAT WE ARE CLOSING ALL OF OUR LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING JACKETS AND WEAPS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street.

A WONDERFUL LOT OF

SILK * HANDKERCHIEFS

Can now be Seen in Our Store.

MANY NEW SHAPES IN WALL BRACKETS.

DO NOT FORGET!

That we are Carrying the Largest and Most Varied Line of

PLUSH, VELVET AND LEATHER SLIPPERS

(EMBROIDERED IN BOTH CREVILLE AND SILK).

THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

MAMMOTH VALUES IN DRESS GOODS.

We are Showing a Beautiful Line of Plaid Flannels.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,

E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,

922 and 924 J Street (opposite the Plaza).

CALIFORNIA MARKET.

No. 715 K Street.

Garzoli & Genis.

Wholesale and Retail.

Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry.

Wholesale Dealers in Produce and

Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables,

and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter,

Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., on hand.

Orders filled at lowest rates.

JUST RECEIVED.

EASTERN CHESTNUTS.

PERSIAN DATES.

MEXICAN ORANGES.

S. GERSON & CO.,

ACHA MENTO, CAL.

DR. McNULTY.

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STORE KEPT OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.

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THE WATER SUPPLY

FULLY DISCUSSED—CLEAR WELL WATER PREFERRED.

The Proposition of Introducing Artesian Water to be Submitted to the People.

While other cities are wrestling with the liquor question, Sacramento is busily engaged in discussing the question of her water supply. No city on the continent is more favorably situated as to be able to secure a good supply of water, for along her western border flows the Sacramento river and on her eastern boundaries lies an artesian belt. The water from the river has been used for domestic purposes since 1849, and, though sometimes discolored, has ever been regarded as pure and healthful. The supply in the artesian belt is believed to be inexhaustible, and also said by those who have analyzed it to be equally pure and quite clear.

The Improvement Association of the city and county of Sacramento, whose sole object is the advancement, by every legitimate means, of the prosperity of the city and county, has recently taken up the question of water supply. The committee appointed to investigate in that particular direction was composed of the following well-known citizens: Dr. G. W. Simmons, Chairman; W. P. Coleman, H. C. Wolf, H. Weinstock, Dr. W. A. Briggs, George W. Chaskey, C. M. McClatchy, H. W. H. Lewis, Dr. T. W. Huntington, Dr. A. E. Brune and John J. Kelly.

The committee has been active, and their reports made from time to time have been interesting and instructive. Last evening a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Improvement Association was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Second and J streets, to consider the question of water supply for the city. By invitation, all the members of the Board of Trustees, as well as the city engineer, Engineer Hall, City Engineer Bassett, and others, were present, and a large number of the citizens, those present filling both of the rooms.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Judge W. H. Beatty. He stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the all important question of the water supply of the city. In some portions it was deficient at certain seasons of the year, or at least the supply was not what it should be, and the committee was of the opinion that the city would not be sufficient when the city increases in size and population. A proposition was made to install a large pump to assist those already in the water works in giving an increased supply of water. Another was to enlarge the mains, or to enlarge the suction pipe so as to enable the pumps now in use to furnish a larger supply. Another proposition was to purchase a pump which would draw water from the city, and pump long enough to demonstrate whether the supply was sufficient, then to connect the pump with the city, and to supply the city with water from the river.

On being called upon, said he hardly knew how to treat the subject. He had never been ready to adopt the proposed plan of artesian water, in fact, he was a little afraid that it would not find the quantity of water desired. He thought the experiment worth trying. If the supply is there, then it is a good thing for the city. We will be obliged to take some steps to increase the supply for the present system will be inadequate for another season. Another pump is necessary and we must have to increase our mains and add more machinery. Since the question has been brought before the Improvement Association and the matter so thoroughly discussed, he thought it well to make the experiment, provided ground could be bonded at a reasonable price before commencing the work. He was not wedded to any particular scheme, but was ready to endorse the one which he considered best for the city.

DR. G. L. SIMMONS, Chairman of the Water Committee, said he did not desire to repeat what has been said at former meetings, and would be brief as possible. The nature of the present system is such that it is under consideration from non-residents. It is a financial crisis from non-residents. It is believed that the present and growing wants of our city demand that relief of some kind must be had at no distant day, and should our present system be continued, sufficient water pressure must be obtained, either by doing the work, or by the means now in use by substituting larger and regular ones, in accordance with the ideas of Judge Beatty, or as others suggest, in the application of increased power in the water works building, by means of a new pump. Admitting these premises and calculating the great cost of doing so, and taking up old mains and replacing them by a new one, it is not a favorable time for citizens to consider the plan of the Water Committee of the Improvement Association, which only offers a prospect for a full supply of the best clear water in the State, but which can be carried out at a cost which the city will be relieved of the necessity of forcing Sacramento river water from an extreme corner of the city through the irregular and small mains to points, in some cases, two miles from the source of supply. This proposition, as originally offered to the city, was that if a new pump was purchased and placed over known sources of artesian water supply on the eastern border of the city, the water raised by this pump be forced either from a stand pipe or a direct pressure from the present system, and brought into a selected district of the eastern or residence portion of the city, and that a large enough tract include a third of all the large enough to require 2,000,000 gallons daily for its consumption. That this district be cut off by a gate from the present river supply, and for a year be furnished with the clearer water from the artesian belt, or until the authorities are satisfied that the new system is superior to the old one, and its extension is desirable. The advantages of an experiment of this nature must be obvious to every interested citizen. In the first place it will be noticed that we do not advocate an abandonment of the present water supply until it can be determined that a better fluid in unlimited quantity can be obtained from the new location. At any time, should an accident occur to the new pump, or the water supply from the artesian causes be diminished, the gate connecting the two systems could be closed, and the river water would again flow through the eastern quarter. On the contrary, should any accident or stoppage of the old pumps from acting (as has lately happened), the new system could at least afford partial relief to the western section of the city.

Second—By taking as a territory for the water a full third of that occupied by all our water takers, or for purposes of illustration, say all that section east of Eleventh street, the present system would furnish an abundance of water with good force for the city west of that street.

Considerable further discussion was entered into by Christopher Green, T. C. Churchman, J. M. Avery, Trustee Ryan and others.

On motion of Mr. Green, the report and recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Water Committee were instructed to co-operate with the Trustees in securing the details.

Mayor Gregory, speaking for himself and the other Trustees, said they would do all in their power in the direction indicated, and the matter will be submitted to the people at the spring election.

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By the committee one of the most valuable water supplies offered to any city in the American Union. If successful it will be worth millions of dollars to us in increased population and property value. It is successful we have met no loss except in the expense of removing the pump and a portion of the main, outside of Thirty-third street to other localities.

The chances of failure in the supply have been carefully considered by the committee, and they have had in evidence the facts deduced from those persons who are qualified to judge of such matters from personal experience. All these agree that no diminution of supply has been noticed in the wells of this particular region even when pumped to their full capacity. Mr. Williamson stated to your committee that he has regularly pumped from his wells since 1849, and that the water third of the water used in Sacramento City; they had been in operation four years, and they had not increased rather than diminished.

The cost will be nominal, not considerable. Governor Booth says the well in his place can be used for experiment. The city and county own land that is available. The proprietors of Oak Park offer to donate two blocks in a direct line to the river, or permanent use. Mr. Williamson's proposition made to the Association is a good and reasonable one.

DR. W. A. BRIGGS said he had talked so much upon the question that it had become quite a question, and he was not prepared to present anything new. The analysis made of the well water by John Kelly, whom all regard as a competent analyst, was to the effect that the water was good, clear, and pure, with one exception: a slight increase of hardness, very slight. The water was good, clear, and pure, with one exception: a slight increase of hardness, very slight. The water was good, clear, and pure, with one exception: a slight increase of hardness, very slight.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SENATOR FRYE SCORES TEE ADMINISTRATION.

Utah Affairs to be Investigated—New Bills in the House—California Matters—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.—In the Senate to-day Senator Frye introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Samoan Islands so far as it affects the interests and rights of American citizens doing business there, the relations of the islands under existing treaties, the necessity of maintaining their neutrality or independence, and our duty in this regard, what steps have been taken in this direction by our government, and what modification, if any, is demanded.

The committee is given power to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer and cause its proceedings to be printed.

Senator Frye, in speaking of his resolution, said that the action of the Senate in passing the bill for the annexation of Samoa, which he declared was a direct insult to the United States. He thought that instead of sending ironclads to Samoa, it would be better to send a fleet of merchant ships, and that the United States should be sent to Samoa or Canada, where our interests have been violated to a greater extent and by more powerful nations.

Senator Gray objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it was postponed to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Much of the day was spent in a discussion over the iron schedule of the tariff bill, the debate of times being of a decidedly partisan character. No action had been taken at the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.—In the House to-day, Mr. Vandever introduced bills establishing a port of delivery at Los Angeles, and a bill for the purpose of granting the Secretary of War to furnish reports of Major General Irvin.

Mr. Morrow offered a bill providing for appropriations for the establishment of light-houses and for signals at the following points: Pacific coast, Point Gorda, twelve miles south of Cape Mendocino, \$40,000; Point Pichon, eight miles north of Port Angeles, \$20,000; Point Arguelles, five miles north of Point Conception, \$35,000; Dead Man's Island, entrance to harbor at San Francisco, \$20,000; and the coast of Santa Barbara Channel, \$25,000.

Senator Frye's resolution was taken up, and the House passed a resolution providing that the committee on the subject of the pension roll at \$12 per month; also widows of such pensioners.

McDonald of Minnesota introduced a bill providing for a call of a Constitutional Convention, and the House passed a resolution providing that the committee on the subject of the pension roll at \$12 per month; also widows of such pensioners.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S UNPLEASANT POSITION IN EGYPT.

The Situation in Samoa—Matters in Parliament—The New Spanish Cabinet—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

HARRISON'S ANCESTORS.

The President-elect Says He Has Not Traced His Pedigree.

LONDON, December 10th.—President-elect Harrison has written the following letter from Indianapolis to a correspondent in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 10th has been received. I have never been a student of our family history, and can only say, in response to your inquiry that it has been stated—and accepted—that my grandfather, John Harrison, was given study to the subject—that our family has descended from a certain Thomas Harrison, an officer in Cromwell's army. I never myself examined into the evidence. Yours truly, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The Forces at Suakin—Debate on the

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